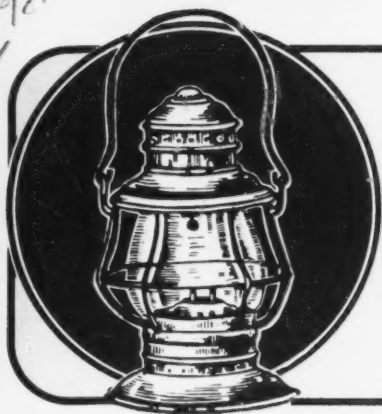




Prairie Employer Review

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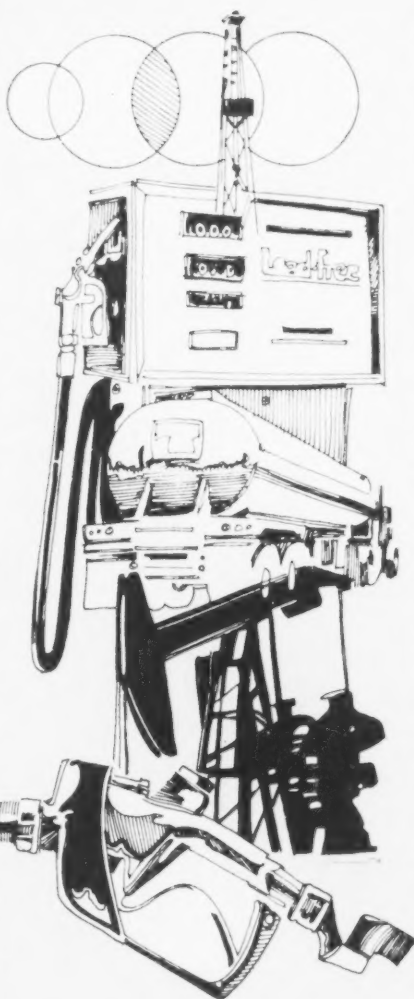
Forecasting the Economic Climate: A Study of Oil Prices and Shortages

What will happen to North Dakota's economy if the price of natural gas doubles or gasoline prices jump to \$1.75 a gallon this fall? While the answers to these questions are neither simple nor by any means a matter of consensus, they are being asked with increasing frequency by industry leaders and consumers alike.

A major difficulty in forecasting the impact of dramatic oil price increases and shortages is the lack of a specific state measure. However, at least 28 national models have been developed by government agencies and major corporations throughout the country to study possible economic/employment effects. Using economic theory and complex mathematical equations, these models are based on different assumptions on how oil prices and energy supplies are interrelated with employment, profits, and family income.

Moreover, each forecast is influenced by assumptions on future rate increases in oil prices and how quickly competing energy prices will rise along with petroleum prices.

Since the cost of producing a model unique to the state's economy is high, general principles common to all the national models can be used for study at the state, community, or company level.



One forecast indicates a shortage of two to six million barrels of oil per day could result in a 0.3 percent to 5.2 percent rise in the U.S. unemployment rate. This will depend on such factors as the management of our strategic oil reserve, and the presence or absence of price and allocation controls.

Another analysis has suggested that rapidly increasing oil prices during 1979 added 2.9 percent to the Consumer Price Index. The oil price shock that year was largely due to the stoppage of Iranian oil and resulted in a 100 percent increase in crude oil prices. Had this not occurred, the inflation rate would likely have been held at 8.4 percent rather than 11.3 percent.

Because oil prices have risen so dramatically, we are beginning to spend more to get less. A larger portion of household income is used to buy a smaller quantity of petroleum and other goods requiring large amounts of petroleum in their production, so the consumer has less money for purchasing other goods and services.

From 1973 to 1979, the Consumer Price Index rose from 16.1 percent to 26.3 percent for home utilities and fuel, and for private transportation. The subsequent decline in available money for other essential goods, services, and discretionary items, in turn

(Continued on page 4)

NEWSLITES



Whether you fly for business or pleasure, a useful consumer guide on air travel in the U.S. is "Fly-Rights." It's designed by the Civil Aeronautics Board to help you make the most of a buyer's market in air travel, including facts on air fare and airline safety, and what to do about delayed and canceled flights or overbooking. For N.D., the free booklet and other help is available from the nearest CAB field office at Room 254, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018, phone (312) 694-3686.

"Strategies for Health and Human Services in Rural Energy Impact Communities" is the theme of an April 3 workshop sponsored by the Western North Dakota Health Systems Agency. Set up at the Seven Seas Motor Inn in Mandan, the session explains some whys of energy impact stress, which agencies and areas of community life will feel it most, and alternative solutions that have worked elsewhere. A \$5 fee is charged. If interested in attending, call workshop organizer Karla Spitzer at 663-0214 or toll-free 1-(800)-472-2997.

For women entrepreneurs who believe there is power in numbers, the National Association of Women Business Owners is a good resource. The group assists new and experienced employers through its 18 chapters. Get the free start-up kit — a basic guide

for potential owners, or other info by sending a self-addressed envelope to Suite 410, 2000 P Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, or call Administrative Director Leslie Smith at (202) 338-8966.

Interested in more information on metric conversion? The U.S. Metric Board, 1815 N. Lynn

Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209, has a library full of details from private businesses and government offices, schools and individuals.

If you have trouble finding your way through the bureaucratic maze and don't know which government person or agency to talk to, contact the Office of Business Liaison. Besides a one-stop service for firms seeking info or guidance in dealings with the feds, the OBL investigates complaints, coordinates conferences, and monitors legislation. For details, write them at the U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230, or call (202) 377-3176.



Gleanings

Tom Haan

New business. . . what does it really mean to a community . . . especially a small community with limited ability to react and absorb the additional activity?

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has put the impact in terms we can all understand. They estimate that adding 100 new workers to a community will have the following effects:

351 new people are added to the community creating 97 additional households. . . schools will have to accommodate 79 more students. . . 97 more passenger cars will hit the streets. . . 68 more workers in nonmanufacturing and one new retail establishment. Personal income increases by \$1,036,000 the first year. . . new retail sales of \$565,000. All this will generate \$490,000 worth of new bank deposits.

Naturally these are approximations and there are lots of events

that could influence any or all of these effects.

To put this in perspective for North Dakota, you should know that in 1976 there were 113 businesses in North Dakota compared to 219 in 1980.

We know farm debt is on the increase. . . here and nationwide . . . real question is: Can farms continue to borrow for next year's crop? One indication is the ratio of farmers' assets to debts. . . USDA keeps track of this. In 1977, North Dakota ranked 13th among all states with a ratio of \$7.04 in assets for every dollar of debt. At that time, there were only two states with a better ratio and more total farm assets.

By 1980, we dropped to 22nd nationally. . . only \$5.83 in assets to a dollar of debt. . . five states had a better ratio and more total farm assets. Research people tell me this is a clear indication that debt retirement is capturing an increasing share of gross farm earnings . . . and, conversely, less is going to the purchase of consumer goods and services.

PRAIRIE EMPLOYER REVIEW

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JOB SERVICE
North Dakota



To Quote



**An Interview with
Keith Engbrecht,
Director of the Employment
Development Division**

Q. Keith, your Job Service division administers CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) for North Dakota. A lot of attention has been given recently to President Reagan's funding cuts in this program. What do you think will be the result?

A. Reagan's budget proposal calls for eliminating all PSE — public service employment — under Titles II-D and VI of the Act. CETA isn't just one program, but a combination of programs with various employment and training activities. So this means only one portion of the entire program will be eliminated.

Bear in mind that this is only the beginning of the executive and legislative process. It doesn't necessarily mean PSE will totally disappear. Many individuals would disagree with any drastic measures, so there could be pressure to retain it in some form.

Q. How does this affect CETA in our state?

A. If there are no funds to support PSE next year, about 360 positions will be cut. This includes a variety of entry level, lower wage jobs ranging from construction to clerical work with nonprofit

groups around the state, or in city, county and state agencies. Roughly 700 to 800 unemployed or underemployed people could have been placed in these positions.

Within Job Service, eliminating PSE will mean a reduction of 25 to 30 agency staff.

Q. What happens to people who lose their PSE jobs, and to organizations who lose their PSE workers?

A. Some of the unemployed will find jobs elsewhere; others will go on or return to welfare. A certain number will obtain job insurance benefits, and some will simply drop out of the labor market. Although quite a few positions were set up with the Department of Energy for a low-income weatherization program, no agencies have relied that heavily on PSE. As before, they must eventually find the resources to fund the jobs elsewhere or learn to do without them.

Q. When will this cut occur?

A. A freeze on all PSE became effective on March 2, and we have been advised to expect deferral or cancellation of funds later this month.

Q. What about possible reductions in other CETA programs?

A. At first it appeared that the summer job programs for youth would be reduced. Now it looks like they will be at essentially the same level as was proposed in Carter's budget. No significant cuts seem likely other than in PSE.

Q. Why is PSE being axed?

A. The primary reason is to balance the federal budget. However, PSE has also been a political football and the target of controversial charges of fraud and abuse.

Public service jobs were initially created to serve in two areas: Title II-D assists the structurally unemployed, such as minorities or the handicapped, who don't have

jobs because of discrimination, lack of skills or other barriers to employment. Title VI, in theory, addressed counter-cyclical employment created because of a downturn in the economy. It is now felt by many that public service work is not the way to deal with these problems.

Q. What is changing the CETA system?

A. The answer lies in looking at the economy and our employment problems from a new perspective. The U.S. is experiencing both high inflation and high unemployment, while statistics show that work productivity is declining. We are still ahead in the race, but Japan and certain other industrial nations are displaying faster growth rates than we've ever seen in U.S. history. To stay competitive in the world market, we need to produce better and cheaper goods and services. Thus, productivity is of critical concern to us.

In the long run, I suspect true growth will come with the disappearance of obsolete businesses, and the rise of new, high-technology industries capable of competing in the world market, as well as meeting our own workers' changing needs for goods and services.

Q. So how does this relate to CETA?

A. New industries not only require capital, but skilled workers. Whether or not it is through CETA, we will need an employment and training system that responds to our changing industrial employment. The need for people with new technological skills is going to come more and more rapidly, so investing in human capital through training and retraining must be made by both the public and private sectors.

Q. Can't the private sector accomplish this on its own?

A. In the past it has, especially with entry-level jobs. But training costs are skyrocketing. Skill shortages already occurring indicate private businesses will need more help in upgrading the skills of their current staff as well

(Continued on page 4)

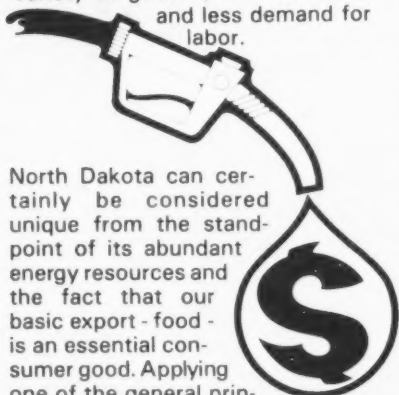


(OIL from page 1)

decreases the total demand for labor.

The employment impact of swelling petroleum prices is likely to be twofold in North Dakota. From 1976 to 1980, jobs in mining nearly tripled, and there are predictions of large scale searches for oil and gas eventually extending eastward as far as Devils Lake and Jamestown. Over the long term, there is no doubt that an increasing proportion of jobs will stem either directly or indirectly from expanding coal use, with conversion of grains to alcohol also adding some jobs to our total labor force.

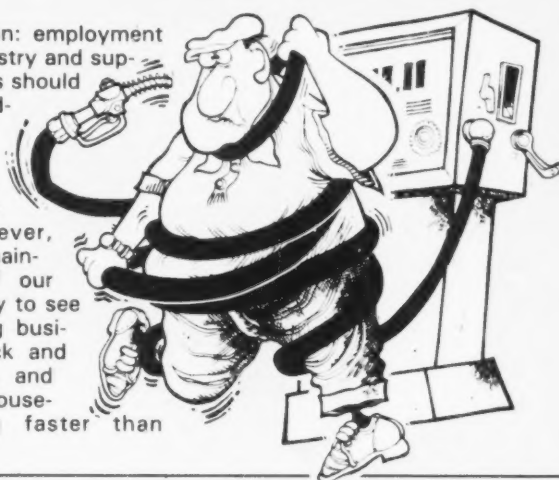
On the other hand, and especially over the short term, if consumer income doesn't increase faster than the price of petroleum, there is likely to be less demand for a variety of goods and services — and less demand for labor.



North Dakota can certainly be considered unique from the standpoint of its abundant energy resources and the fact that our basic export - food - is an essential consumer good. Applying one of the general principles in the national energy/employment models to North Dakota's situation leads to a rather

obvious conclusion: employment in the mining industry and supporting businesses should develop fairly rapidly over the next few years.

Applying other principles, however, suggests that remaining segments of our economy are likely to see the cost of doing business, getting back and forth to the job, and maintaining a household, increasing faster than income.



(TO QUOTE from page 3)

as skill development for new workers.

Q. Could this new focus on industry needs create changes in North Dakota?

A. Because PSE was so massive for such a long time, people think that was all there was to CETA. In North Dakota, however, we recognized that severe skill shortages existed in certain areas and continued providing classroom and skill training, and a great deal of basic adult education that is essential for most entry level jobs. Eliminating PSE will simply sharpen that focus.

Q. How much input do employers have in targeting job training in the private sector?

A. I know what you are saying. We talk about public-private partnership. But is it a reality? Current-

ly, it is being done to some extent through statewide advisory councils. But I soon see localized employers groups focusing CETA efforts on their own economic and employment needs, and designing specific strategy, using available human resources, to increase economic growth in their areas.

Making this work requires a new perspective not just on CETA, but on government's responsibility to the private sector. In the past, it was assumed that the economic system took care of itself — the government just used the resources (tax dollars) provided by the system. We now must recognize that it is also government's role to support that economic system. For those of us in employment and training programs, it means ensuring that skilled workers are available to meet industry needs.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

(1967 = 100)	Annual Average 1980	Percent Change from				Percent Change Projected on Annual Basis	
		Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	
All Items	246.8	260.5	258.4	233.2	0.8	11.7	10.0
Food & Beverage	248.0	261.4	259.3	237.5	0.8	10.1	10.0
Housing	263.3	279.1	276.9	247.3	0.8	12.9	10.0
Apparel and Upkeep	178.4	181.1	183.9	171.0	-1.5	5.9	-19.6
Transportation	249.7	264.7	261.1	233.5	1.4	13.4	18.2
Medical Care	265.9	279.5	275.8	253.9	1.3	10.1	16.8
Entertainment	205.3	214.4	212.0	195.3	1.1	9.8	14.0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Percent Change from	
				Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
UNITED STATES					
(In Thousands)					
Labor Force	105,543	105,067	104,229	0.5	1.3
Employment	97,696	97,282	97,804	0.4	-0.1
Unemployment	7,847	7,785	6,425	0.8	22.1
Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.4	6.2		
NORTH DAKOTA					
Labor Force	305,840	311,080	301,800	-1.7	1.3
Employment	285,480	294,360	282,700	-3.0	1.0
Unemployment	20,360	16,720	19,100	21.8	6.6
Unemployment Rate	6.7	5.4	6.3		
FARGO-MOORHEAD SMSA					
Labor Force	71,760	72,870	70,860	-1.5	1.3
Employment	67,050	69,030	67,070	-2.9	-0-
Unemployment	4,710	3,840	3,790	22.7	24.3
Unemployment Rate	6.6	5.3	5.4		
GRAND FORKS SMSA					
Labor Force	41,830	43,180	42,120	-3.1	-0.7
Employment	38,970	40,970	39,550	-4.9	-1.5
Unemployment	2,860	2,210	2,570	29.4	11.3
Unemployment Rate	6.8	5.1	6.1		

U.S. data seasonally adjusted; other data not seasonally adjusted.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Percent Change from	
				Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
FARGO-MOORHEAD SMSA WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
TOTAL	61,500	63,310	61,380	-2.9	0.2
Construction and Mining	2,810	3,310	3,300	-15.1	-14.8
Manufacturing	4,690	4,740	5,130	-1.1	-8.6
Durable Goods	1,970	2,000	2,650	-1.5	-25.7
Nondurable Goods	2,720	2,740	2,480	-0.7	9.7
Food and Kindred Products	1,980	1,990	1,740	-0.5	13.8
Other Nondurable Goods	740	750	740	-1.3	-0-
Transportation, Comm. and Public Utilities	3,940	4,080	3,910	-3.4	0.8
Wholesale Trade	6,060	6,190	6,190	-2.1	-2.1
Retail Trade	12,580	13,330	12,520	-5.6	0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,810	3,810	3,750	-0-	1.6
Services	14,030	14,300	13,500	-1.9	3.9
Government	13,580	13,550	13,080	0.2	3.8
Federal	2,140	2,160	2,080	-0.9	2.9
State and Local	11,440	11,390	11,000	0.4	4.0
GRAND FORKS SMSA WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
TOTAL	36,360	38,410	36,660	-5.3	-0.8
Construction and Mining	1,470	1,730	1,600	-15.0	-8.1
Manufacturing	2,680	2,690	2,730	-0.4	-1.8
Transportation, Comm. and Public Utilities	2,860	3,000	2,820	-4.7	1.4
Wholesale Trade	2,050	2,160	2,150	-5.1	-4.7
Retail Trade	7,960	8,560	8,240	-7.0	-3.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,550	1,580	1,530	-1.9	1.3
Services	7,180	7,430	7,070	-3.4	1.6
Government	10,610	11,260	10,520	-5.8	0.9

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
United States									
Total									
Manufacturing	308.43	314.52	277.01	39.9	40.9	39.8	7.73	7.69	6.96
Durable	334.53	342.78	297.82	40.5	41.6	40.3	8.26	8.24	7.39
Nondurable	270.96	273.03	244.92	39.1	39.8	39.0	6.93	6.86	6.28
Food & Kindred	288.40	286.94	261.49	40.0	40.3	39.5	7.21	7.12	6.62
Printing & Publishing	295.04	299.47	267.84	37.3	38.1	37.2	7.91	7.86	7.20
North Dakota									
Total									
Manufacturing	258.49	260.44	228.24	37.3	38.3	36.0	6.93	6.80	6.34
Durable	273.67	272.92	231.68	38.6	39.1	36.2	7.09	6.98	6.40
Nondurable	246.48	250.42	224.82	36.3	37.6	35.8	6.79	6.66	6.28
Food & Kindred	253.76	260.45	241.61	37.1	38.7	37.0	6.84	6.73	6.53
Printing & Publishing	210.86	214.79	202.64	32.0	33.3	34.0	6.59	6.45	5.96
Fargo-Moorhead SMSA									
Total									
Manufacturing	277.00	276.01	238.98	36.4	36.9	35.3	7.61	7.48	6.77
Durable	300.47	295.22	231.77	37.7	37.8	34.8	7.97	7.81	6.66
Nondurable	260.22	260.28	246.66	35.5	36.1	35.8	7.33	7.21	6.89

ESTIMATED LABOR TURNOVER

(per hundred employees)

Accession Rates

	Total			New Hires			Recalls		
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
North Dakota									
Mining	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.6	3.7	0.7	0.3	0.0
Manufacturing	7.0	4.5	6.8	2.8	1.5	2.4	3.8	2.7	2.7
Fargo-Moorhead SMSA									
Manufacturing	3.8	2.7	3.2	2.9	1.2	2.3	0.1	1.0	0.3

Separation Rates

	Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
North Dakota									
Mining	1.8	1.9	3.1	1.3	1.3	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
Manufacturing	4.3	7.5	4.4	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.1	5.5	1.5
Fargo-Moorhead SMSA									
Manufacturing	12.0	13.4	14.1	1.2	0.9	1.3	10.2	11.8	11.9

NORTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	Percent Change from				
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
TOTAL	241,080	248,080	237,980	-2.8	1.3
MINING	9,100	9,040	8,540	0.7	39.1
Coal	1,210	1,210	1,080	-0-	12.0
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	7,740	7,620	5,290	1.6	46.3
Other Mining	150	210	170	-28.6	-11.8
CONSTRUCTION	11,990	14,000	14,070	-14.4	-14.8
Building Construction	3,330	3,900	4,520	-14.6	-26.3
Street, Highway and Heavy Construction	1,940	2,860	2,350	-32.2	-17.4
Special Trade Construction	6,720	7,240	7,200	-7.2	-6.7
MANUFACTURING	14,960	15,060	16,390	-0.7	-8.7
Durable Goods	6,620	6,800	8,470	-2.6	-21.8
Stone, Clay and Glass	470	700	690	-32.9	-31.9
Primary and Fabricated Metals	670	670	790	-0-	-15.2
Machinery and Transportation Equipment	4,640	4,580	6,060	1.3	-23.4
Other Durable Goods	840	850	930	-1.2	-9.7
Nondurable Goods	8,340	8,260	7,920	1.0	5.3
Food and Kindred Products	4,500	4,460	4,160	0.9	8.2
Dairy Products	860	870	840	-1.1	2.4
Food Specialties, Sugar and Confectionery Products	1,960	1,910	1,660	2.6	18.1
Bakery Products	400	410	490	-2.4	-18.4
Other Food and Kindred Products	1,280	1,270	1,170	0.8	9.4
Printing and Publishing	2,150	2,180	2,120	-1.4	1.4
Other Nondurable Goods	1,690	1,620	1,640	4.3	3.0
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	17,360	17,640	16,270	-1.6	6.7
Transportation	9,640	9,860	8,760	-2.2	10.0
Railroads	3,610	3,690	3,190	-2.2	13.2
Trucking and Warehousing	4,560	4,710	4,100	-3.2	11.2
Other Transportation	1,470	1,460	1,470	0.7	-0-
Communications	3,840	3,870	3,890	-0.8	-1.3
Public Utilities	3,880	3,910	3,620	-0.8	7.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	19,850	20,310	20,290	-2.3	-2.2
Durable Goods	10,150	10,450	10,750	-2.9	-5.6
Nondurable Goods	9,700	9,860	9,540	-1.6	1.7
RETAIL TRADE	45,820	48,650	45,090	-5.8	1.6
General Merchandise	6,480	6,980	6,180	-7.2	4.9
Food Stores	6,270	6,570	6,160	-4.6	1.8
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	6,350	6,620	6,900	-4.1	-8.0
Apparel and Accessory Stores	3,020	3,240	2,870	-6.8	5.2
Other Retail	23,700	25,240	22,980	-6.1	3.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	11,600	11,580	11,270	0.2	2.9
Finance	6,260	6,230	6,050	0.5	3.5
Banking	4,260	4,250	4,130	0.2	3.1
Other Finance	2,000	1,980	1,920	1.0	4.2
Insurance	3,490	3,480	3,370	0.3	3.6
Real Estate	1,850	1,870	1,850	-1.1	-0-
SERVICES	49,410	49,920	47,890	-1.0	3.2
Lodging	4,310	4,470	4,020	-3.6	7.2
Nursing and Personal Care	5,410	5,390	5,180	0.4	4.4
Hospitals	11,870	11,810	11,160	0.5	6.4
Other Medical	4,770	4,810	4,490	-0.8	6.2
Other Services	23,050	23,440	23,040	-1.7	-0-
GOVERNMENT	60,990	61,880	60,170	-1.4	1.4
Federal Government	9,440	9,600	9,400	-1.7	0.4
State Government	16,780	17,280	16,430	-2.9	2.1
Educational Services	10,640	11,330	10,450	-6.1	1.8
Other State Government	6,140	5,950	5,980	3.2	2.7
Local Government	34,770	35,000	34,340	-0.7	1.3
Educational Services	17,340	17,430	17,170	-0.5	1.0
Other Local Government	17,430	17,570	17,170	-0.8	1.5

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX UNITED STATES AVERAGE

(1967 = 100)	Annual Average 1980 ¹	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Percentage Change from	
					Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
All Commodities	268.6	283.5	280.3	254.9	1.1	11.2
Farm Products and Pro- cessed Foods and Feeds	244.5	257.3	256.5	231.9	0.3	11.0
Industrial Commodities	274.5	289.9	286.1	260.6	1.3	11.2

¹Preliminary

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Civilian Labor Force—number of persons 16 years and older defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)—a measure of the average change in prices over a period of time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. Changes are usually expressed in percentages. The following example illustrates the method used to calculate the percentage change using 211.5 as the "current index" and 209.1 as the "previous index":

Current index	211.5
Less previous index	209.1
Equals	2.4
Divide by the previous index	209.1
Equals	.011
Results multiplied by one hundred	.011 x 100
Equals percentage change	1.1

Covered Employment—employment that falls under coverage of the North Dakota Unemployment Compensation Law. At the present time only agriculture, the self-employed, students working for educational institutions, religious organizations, fully commissioned salesmen, and elected and appointed officials have significant numbers of non-covered workers.

Employed—those persons working for pay or profit during a week, or unpaid family

workers working 15 hours or more during a week. Also included are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work. This involves persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation or labor-management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

Insured Unemployment—a count of persons who have filed claims for state job insurance benefits. An accurate comparison of data for the insured unemployed cannot be made if one period of time is prior to July 1, 1979, and the second period is after that date. This is due to the change in eligibility requirements mandated by the state legislature effective July 1, 1979.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment-Establishment Data—refers to the number of jobs held rather than the number of people employed.

"p"—preliminary estimates subject to revision.

Producer Price Index (PPI)—measures average changes in prices received in primary markets of the United States by commodity producers in all stages of processing. These changes are usually expressed in percentages. The method of

calculation is the same as used for the Consumer Price Index (See item 2).

Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series—to assist in evaluating the labor force, recurrent yearly employment and unemployment movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics through a seasonal factor method.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)—(a) an area designated by the Office of Management and Budget with a central city of at least 50,000 inhabitants; or (b) a central city of at least 25,000 inhabitants but with a minimum of at least 50,000 when combined with adjacent populated areas, provided the county or counties in which the city and adjacent areas are located have a population of at least 75,000.

Unemployment—the number of persons who for an entire week did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

Unemployment Rate—the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.



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